



# **ASETSDefense '09: Sustainable Surface Engineering for Aerospace and Defense**

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## **U.S. Air Force Reduction of Hexavalent Chromium on Landing Gear Components via Implementation of HVOF Tungsten Carbide Coatings**

Presented by: Brad Martin

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# Overview

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- **HVOF Implementation process**
  - **HVOF Implementation progress**
  - **Other engineering services**
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# HVOF Implementation Process

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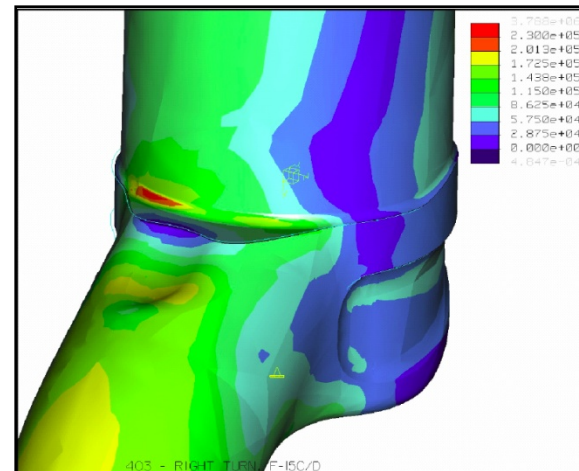
- **All line-of-site Chrome plated high strength steel components are targeted**
  - **3-Step Component Approval:**
    - 3D Modeling
    - Stress Analysis
    - System Safety Evaluation (SSE)
  - **6-Step Part Conversion:**
    - HVOF Fixture Design
    - HVOF Fixture Fabrication
    - HVOF Spray prototype
    - Grind Prototype
    - Process Order Digital Display System (PODDS)
    - Technical Documentation:
      - Technical Order Update
      - Engineering Change Orders (ECO)
-



# HVOF Implementation Process



- **Step 1 of 3 - 3D Modeling:**
  - Used for component stress analysis (later used for fixture design)
  - Generated from original prints
  - Pro-E or Solidworks
- **Step 2 of 3 - Stress Analysis:**
  - Each component must go through a stress analysis at coating location
  - Performed using limit loads to ensure function under normal stress conditions
  - Not all components identified are suitable for HVOF conversion
    - High stress thin walled (spallation)





# HVOF Implementation Process



- **Step 3 of 3 - System Safety Evaluation (SSE):**
  - An SSE must be performed on each component
    - Formal review of safety related changes to original part configuration
  - Separated into two separate cases:
    - General case SSE:
      - Limit stress are below material yield or 226 KSI and at least one of the following:
        - HVOF and EHC finished thickness are equal
        - HVOF is replacing an existing flame spray repair
        - HVOF is specified by the OEM
    - Special case SSE:
      - All others not defined by the General case

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HVOF IMPLEMENTATION

GROUP 1

GENERAL PURPOSE (DIRECT CHROME REPLACEMENT  
WITH HVOF) SYSTEM SAFETY EVALUATION (SSE)

REGARDING THE USE OF HVOF COATINGS ON  
GENERAL LANDING GEAR COMPONENTS

REVISION A

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Prepared for OPR: 417 SCMS/GUEB

Reference: MIL-STD-882D Standard Practice For System Safety

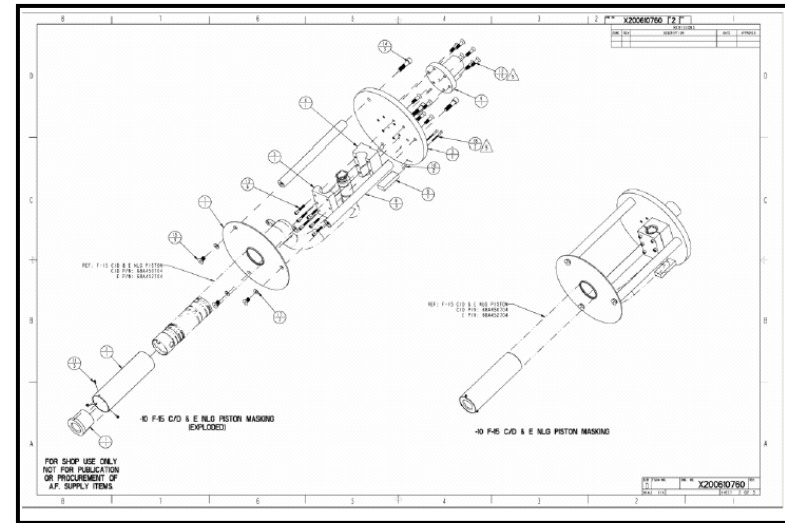
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# HVOF Implementation Process



- **Step 1 of 6 - HVOF Fixture Design:**
  - Uses previously generated 3D model
  - Fixtures are designed with consideration of booth(s) to be used including:
    - Movement restrictions and limitations.
    - Cost effective manufacturing methods
    - Ease of overspray stripping
    - Ease of operator use
- **Step 2 of 6 - HVOF Fixture Fabrication:**
  - Fixture validation:
    - Dimensional inspection
    - Fit check on actual component
  - Fixture delivery:
    - Custom container including all hardware, fixture blueprints, tolerance stack and run out sheets
    - Recommended spare parts lists
    - Instruction manual



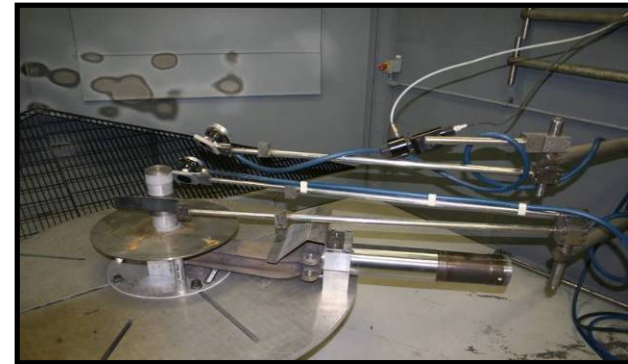




# HVOF Implementation Process



- **Step 3 of 6 - HVOF Spray Prototype:**
  - Prototyping ensures:
    - Application program incorporates all optimized coating methods
    - Ensures part cooling cycles are correct
    - Verifies actual part processing times
    - Verifies tolerances
- **Step 4 of 6 - HVOF Grind Prototype:**
  - Prototyped component is diamond ground
  - Ensures final dimensional and surface finish attributes are achievable within optimized grinding parameters
  - Grinding accomplished per Air Force drawing 200310642



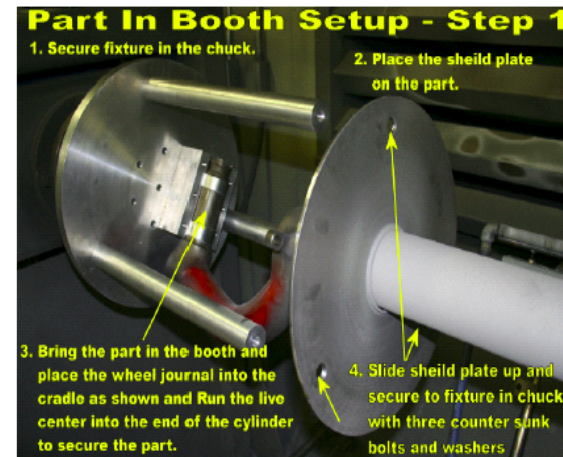




# HVOF Implementation Process



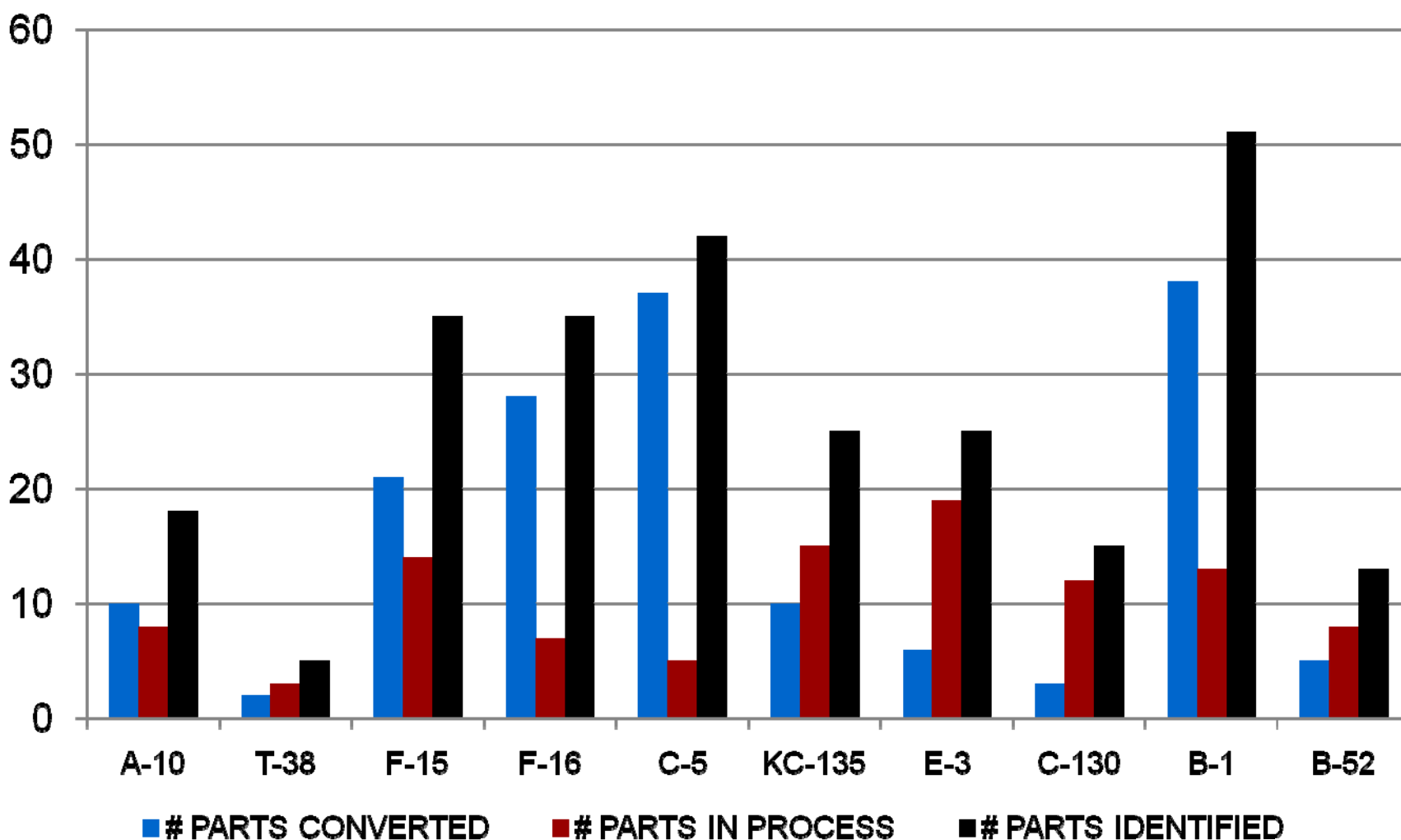
- **Step 5 of 6 - Process Order Digital Display System (PODDS):**
  - Process Orders are the detailed, step-by-step instructions for operators to use to ensure process repeatability
  - The digital instruction database is available on line for all operators
- **Step 6 of 6 – Technical Documentation:**
  - Technical Orders updated
  - Engineering Change Orders:
    - Ensures new procurement using HVOF WC/Co in lieu of EHC
    - Converting components ensures future use of EHC will be reduced, thus lowering hexavalent chrome volume and related exposure issues



ENGINEERING ORDER (Continuation Sheet)				PAGE 3 OF 6 PAGES	
1. ENGINEERING ORDER NO.	2. TITLE	3. CASE CODE	4. DOWNSIDE		
	AXLE ASSY-MLG	17576	2006035		
REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS EDITIONS Ref sheet 1 zone 7A Note: UNAFFECTED DIMENSIONS AND FEATURES OMITTED FOR CLARITY. CAD MODEL MAY HAVE SOME VISUAL VARIATIONS FROM ORIGINAL DRAWING.					
W&I:					
PARTS LIST CHANGE(S) ACTION: PART 5 PARTS: 1 PARTS: 1					
AF FORM 2601, 19940701 (EF-V2)					



# HVOF Implementation Progress





# Other Engineering Services

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- **Duplex Coating**
  - **Finishing Methods:**
    - Diamond Grinding
    - Superfinishing
    - Diamond Belt Finishing
  - **Stripping Methods:**
    - Rochelle Salt
    - Pulsed Water Jet
  - **WC/Co Alternatives**
  - **WC/Co & WC/Co/Cr Qualification**
-



# Duplex Coating

- Duplex Coating:**

- The optimized HVOF WC/Co coatings are currently limited to 0.003"-0.015"
- Coatings thicker than 0.015" are periodically needed
- Duplex coating enables application up to 0.030" while maintaining all mechanical properties
- Phase I complete and working on Phase II

Table 5: Experiment Design Candidates Summary

	Experiment Design Candidates			
	Replicated Mixed 5-Factor Full Factorial	Replicated 5X 4-Factor Full Factorial	Replicated 5X 4-Factor Half Fraction Fractional	5X 4-Factor Central Composite
Powder Types studied	4	4	4	4
Runs	128	136	72	124
Included replications	2	2	2	1*
Detect/quantify linear first-order effects?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Highest order interactions able to detect/quantify	4	4	3	4
Detect system curvature (non-linearity)?	N	Y	Y	Y
Quantify/model system curvature?	N	N	N	Y
Quantify inherent system variation/repeatability?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Generate mathematical system model?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Predict multi-output optimal response?	Y	Y	Y	Y
DOE mitigates influence of unknown extraneous factors?	Y	N	N	N
Study-length control of extraneous factors required?	N	Y	Y	Y
Total change-over time (minutes)	1,920	72	72	72

\* No replicates on corner and axial points. Multiple replicates, however, placed on center point.



# Duplex Coating (Phase I)

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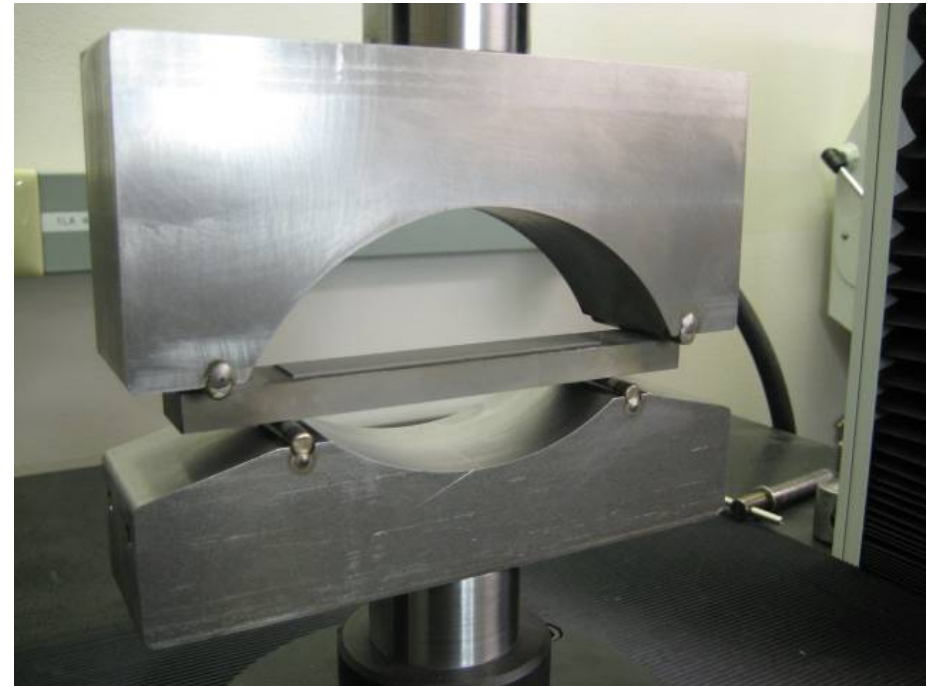
- **Phase I:**
    - Identified initial group of coating chemistries
    - Tested per Air Force drawing 200310641
    - Down-selected to 4 chemistries
    - Generated a coating model tool using a Design of Experiment (DOE) method
      - DOE input parameters:
        - Oxygen Flow Rate
        - Fuel Flow Rate
        - Powder Flow Rate
        - Stand-off Distance
    - Coating model tool predicts coating bond strength, ductility, porosity and hardness given changes in the input variables
      - Significantly reduces Phase II testing
-



# Duplex Coating (Phase II)



- **Phase II:**
  - 4-point bend integrity testing:
    - 0.020" and 0.030" total coating thickness with 0.003" inch WC-Co cap
    - 0.017" and 0.027" total coating thickness without WC-Co cap
    - 5 cycles at 190ksi, 210ksi and 230ksi stress levels or until failure (spallation)
  - Corrosion testing of duplex system to chrome and WC-Co
    - Per ASTM B117
  - Coating integrity (large bar) testing of 2 best chemistries



4-Point Bend Integrity Testing



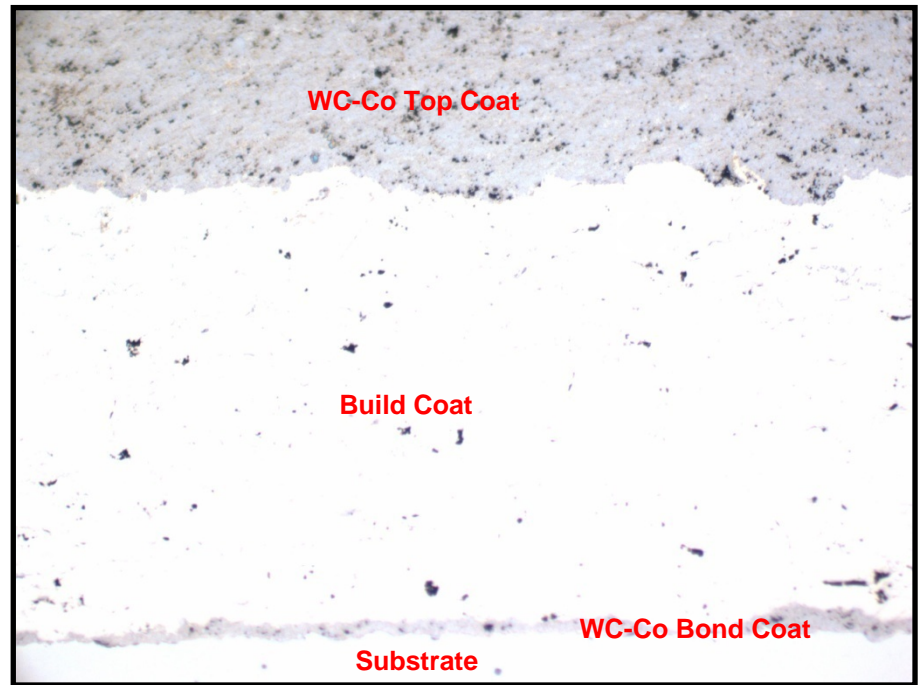


# Duplex Coating (Phase II)



- **Phase II Coating Integrity Testing Results:**

- The optimized build coat performed worse than expected
- Adding WC-Co cap to build coat failed coupons at lower than predicted stress levels
- Important observations:
  - The bond strength of WC-Co to build coat was very high
  - The bond strength of build coat to substrate was low
  - Possibly WC-Co bond coat followed by build coat could improve overall bond
- Integrity testing with WC-Co bond coat:
  - Much better results (at 230 ksi):
    - **No spallation** at 0.027 without WC-Co top coat
    - **No spallation** at 0.030 from 3 of 4 chemistries with WC-Co top coat



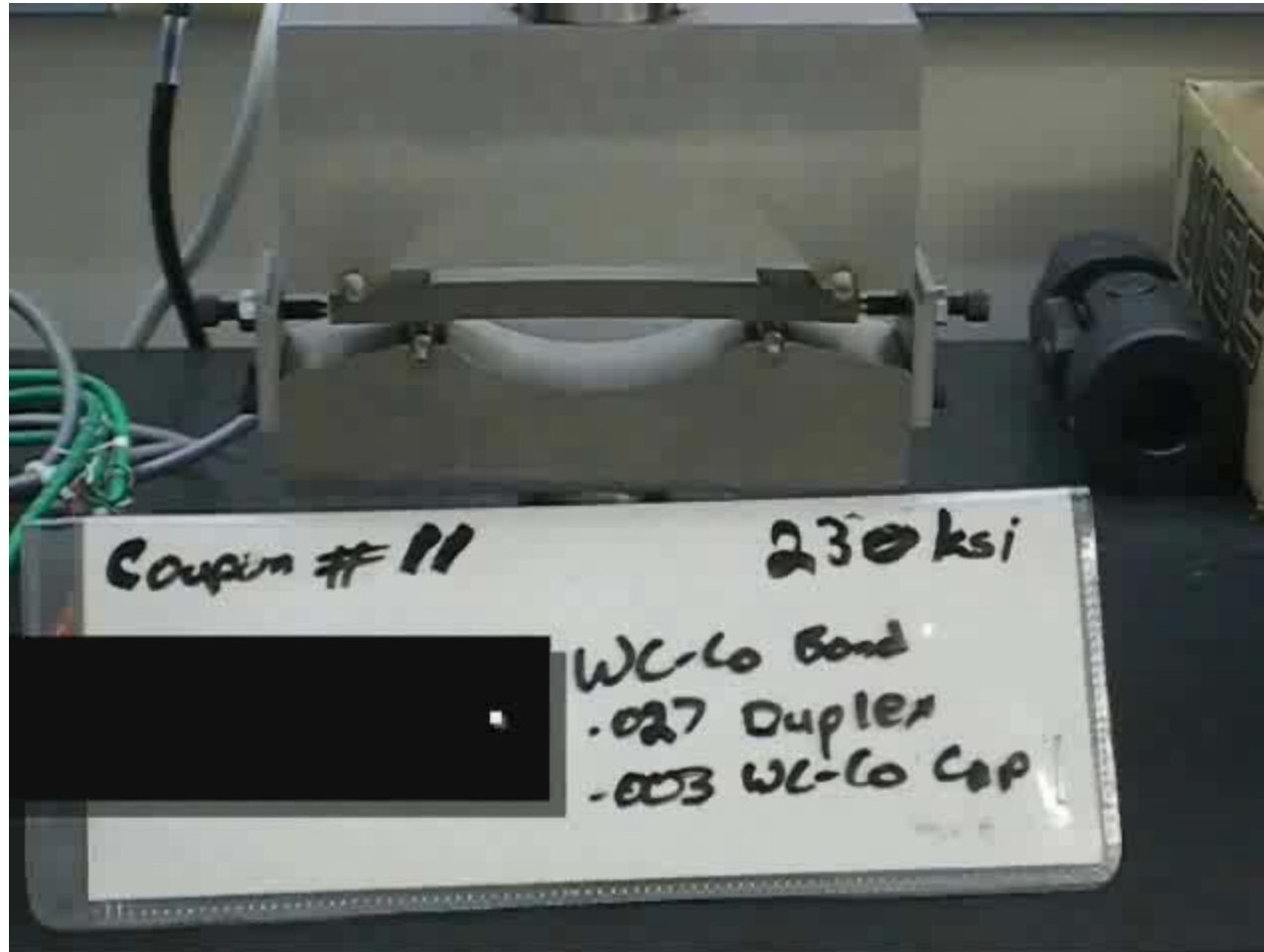




# Duplex Coating (Phase II)



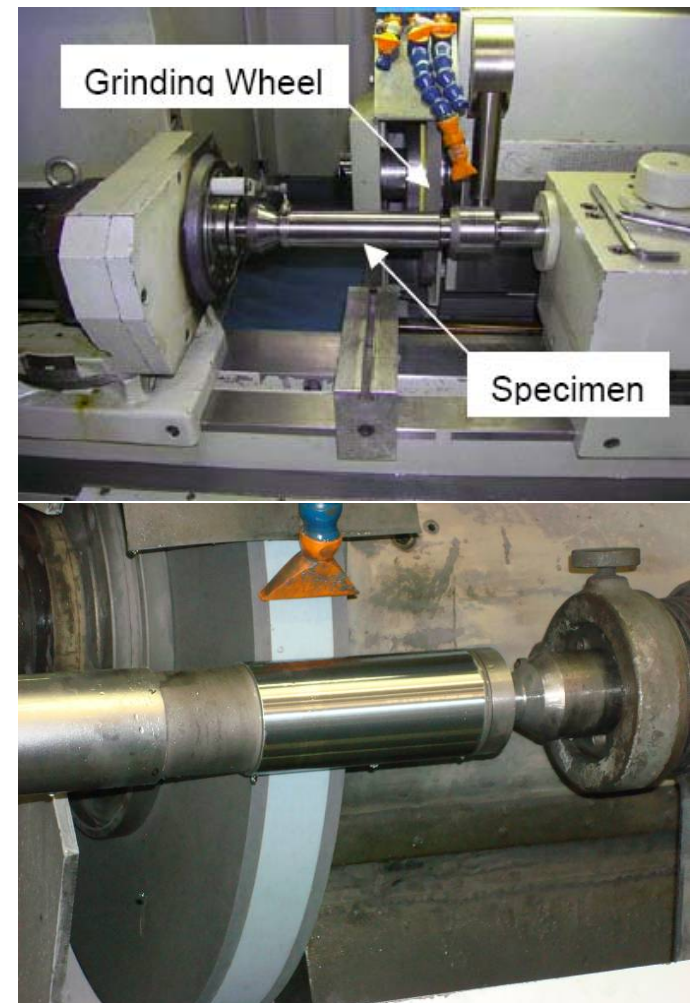
WC/Co Bond-0.027 Build-0.003 WC/Co Top @ 230 ksi





# Finishing Methods

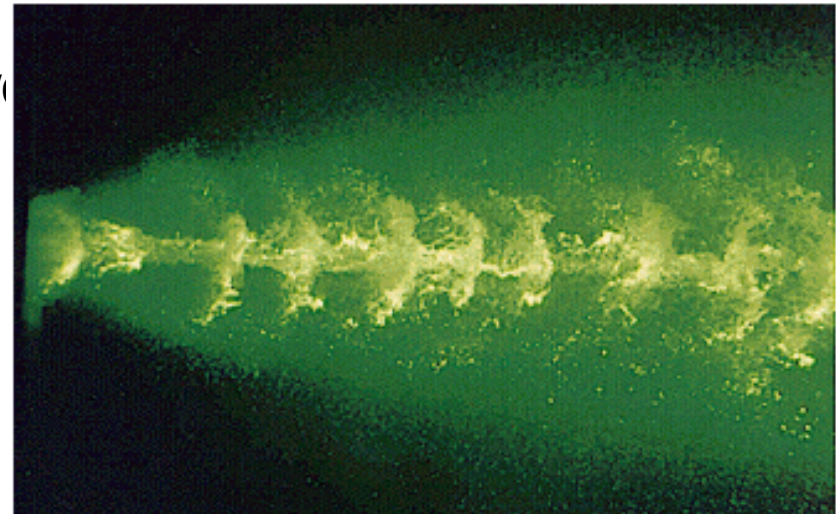
- **Diamond Grinding of 300M:**
  - Air Force drawing 200310642:
    - Cylindrical, Face (contoured) and Surface grinding techniques were optimized to reduce/eliminate grinding burns
- **Superfinishing:**
  - Seal surfaces containing HVOF applied WC/Co coatings must be Superfinished after diamond grinding has been completed
  - Superfinishing methods were optimized and written into AF Drawing 200310642
- **Diamond Belt Finishing:**
  - The initial results of testing indicate an increase of processing efficiency by 3-5 times over standard diamond wheel grinding
  - HAFB long bed grinder has been retrofitted with belt attachment
  - Optimization testing will begin this year, specification to follow.





# Stripping Methods

- **Rochelle Salt Stripping:**
  - Industry standard for removing HVOF applied WC/Co materials
  - Electrolytic method under controlled temperature and ph to break down the binder (Co) in the HVOF applied coating
  - Parameters identified within Air Force HVOF application specification-200310641
- **Forced Pulse Water Jet:**
  - Optimized for HVOF WC/Co and WC/Co/ stripping
  - Environmentally friendly
  - Fast, very efficient



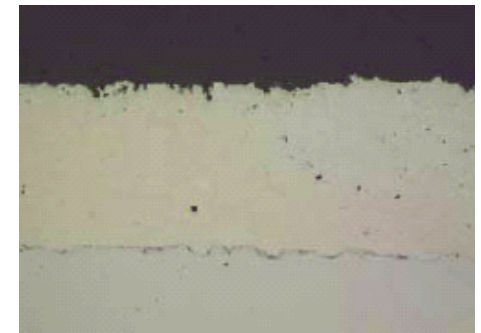
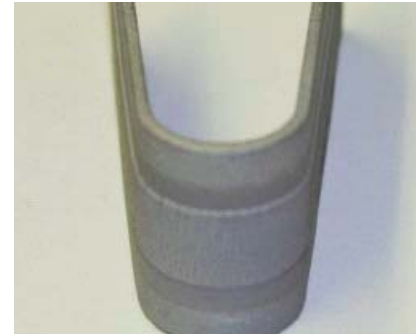




# WC-Co Alternatives

- **WC/Co Alternatives:**

- Currently, HVOF WC/Co & WC/Co/Cr is the only approved Landing Gear coating
- These coating are expensive and have fatigue and spallation concerns
- It is desirable to qualify alternative coatings which provide:
  - As good as or better than chrome performance characteristics
  - More cost effective
  - Conventionally finished
- Landing Gear Thermal Spray Specification
  - Requirements which will enable the Air Force to qualify other thermal spray chemistries
  - Modeled after the Landing Gear HCAT JTP







# Conclusion

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- **Benefits:**
    - Improved wear performance
    - Removing a known embrittling process
    - Component longevity
    - Reduction in hexavalent chrome waste stream
    - Greatly reduced rework
    - Faster processing of parts
  
  - **Issues:**
    - Solid infrastructure for EHC
    - Momentum change
-